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If our friends who forer us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they all cases send stamps for that pur pose.

The Health of Secretary Hay.

The report of Mr. JOHN HAT'S illness in unwelcome news, but not surprising news. Since the situation in China became acute the Secretary of State has carried a burden of responsibility and anxiety heavy enough to tax the strength of the most robust statesman. And he is not a worker

who spares himself. Throughout this crisis, it is proper to say again, the policy of the Administration with regard to China directly, and incldentally with regard to the other Powers concerned like ourselves in the Far Eastern stion, has been conceived with intelgence, shaped with unusual skill, and maintained consistently and with independence. The chapter is not concluded. is far as written it is a credit to President McKINLEY and Mr. HAY, and it should be a source of satisfaction to Americans generally that such is the case.

The country is behind the Administration in whatever measures it may be neccessary to adopt in pursuance of the policy so clearly and frankly defined in Mr. HAY's formal statement of July 8 to the Powers, and for the enforcement of the conditions oribed in Mr. McKinkey's reply of July 23 to the Emperor Kwang-su's request for this Government's mediatory offices.

The attitude of the United States Government toward China is firm and just. What is ahead no man can foretell. We sincerely hope that a speedy recovery of health may enable the Secretary of State to resume his active part in the events that are now making history.

### Private Property at Sea in War.

During the meeting of the International Law Association at Rouen, France, last week, a committee from the American Committee of the association urged the desirability of changing the rules of war at sea, to limit the right to capture peaceful and non-offending maritime property. The plan suggested by the American Committee is a conference of representatives of the Powers at an early date, empowered to consider the question in all its aspects, and take definite action on it.

The proposition comes with especially good grace from the United States, for this country has always protested against the present rule of law by which an enemy ship makes goods aboard it enemy goods. By the Declaration of Paris in 1856, privateering was abolished as between the signatories; but the United States did not sign this declaration, not wishing to bind them selves against the use of privateers in a possible war against a great naval Power. But we offered to sign the declaration, if an additional article were inserted, making exempt from seizure the private property lects of a belligerent on the high seas, unless it should be contraband. This offer was rejected by the conference.

Thus it has been for fifty years the official position of the United States that private property on sea should be exempt from capture. The general opinion of publicists is in favor of such exemption, and a declaration to the effect suggested would merely complete the first article of the Declaration of Paris abolishing privateering. The simplest and most logical things in political economy and law sometimes—as in this case-require years for completion, but the plan suggested by the American Committee is the only practical way of gaining the end desired. We hope it may be adopted, and that the change may be effected and become a part of the law of nations early in the coming century.

Who Are the Guilty Parties at Pekin? Gradually we are obtaining evidence bearing on the question. Who are responable for the assaults on the foreign legations at Pekin and for the imminent danger to which their inmates are exposed at the present hour?

Several weeks before June 12, the date a which communication between the legations and the outer world ceased for a considerable period, it was made known that Prince TUAN, father of the child heir apparent, had been appointed President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs. As Prince Tuan's antipathy to foreigners had long been notorious, it has generally been taken for granted that the Prince used the influence derived from his official position to depress the pro-foreign party and to compel the Empress Dowager, who for some time has been recognized by foreign Powers as actually invested with supreme authority, to encourage the Boxer uprising and countenance the attacks on the legations. According to this theory, which, temporarily, at least, commended itself to Great Britain, Japan and France, as well as to the United States, Prince Tuan was a usurper, and the Empress Dowager was a victim of duress and coercion. It is obvious that this theory, if well founded, would justify the assertion that we are not technically at war with the Pekin Government, but that our military operations in the Province of delivering the Empress Dowager from unlawful pressure.

It is not easy to reconcile this theory with a letter dated Pekin, June 10, and published by the London Times. The writer, who was one of the young Englishmen employed as student interpreters at the British Legation, referred to outrages that had been recently committed by the Boxers, and added: "A Minister of the Tsung-li-Yamen to-day told me that the Empress Dowager had come in this afternoon from the Summer Palace in a towering rage at the highhanded way in which the foreigners had been bossing things up here: that she had taken the bit between her teeth, and was not going to lump it any longer, but that, with her nine or ten thousand soldiers at her back, she had decreed that every foreigner at Pekin was to be massacred to-night." In consequence of this report the writer said all the English adies were ordered to seek the protection of the British legation. The report men-

tioned by the student interpreter is confirmed by a letter of the same date, written by a member of Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD'S staff and published in the London Tablet:

"Last night BREDON [one of the chief Custon metals came here with a report that the Inape Beneral, Sir ROBERT HART, had reliable informa tion that the Empress Dowager had come into the city with some eight thousand troops, and, in a towering rage, had ordered all the foreigners to be cleared ou the same night. The Inspector-General, according! sent all the Customs ladies round here, the arrangement being that the male part of the Customs staff to retreat here if anything happened; but the night was as quiet as it could be.

If these reports are trustworthy, and, evidently, they were accepted as such and acted upon in Pekin by Englishmen who previously had been disposed to take an optimistic view of the situation, the inference would be that the Empress Dowager did not need much coercion at the hands of

Prince Tuan or anybody else. It is noteworthy that, when communica tion with the legations was temporarily restored after the capture of Tientsin, we heard nothing about Prince Tuan in the messages received from Mr. Conger, Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD and others. According to statements made by LI HUNG CHANG since his arrival at Shanghai, and by SHENG, Director of Telegraphs and Taotal or Prefect of Shanghai, the principal leader of the anti-foreign party is Tung Fun Siang, who commands some twenty thousand troops. His influence was overborne for a time, after the capture of Tsung-li-Yamen, the most conspicuous members of which were Prince CHING, SU CHING CHENG, formerly Minister to Russia, and YUAN CHANG. This party was powerful enough to bring about on July 16 an armistice between the legations and their assailants, and might have found means to convey the foreigners in safety to Tientsin, but for the arrival on July 26 of a large force headed by Li Ting Hang, for-Prince CHING, caused SU CHING CHENG and YUAN CHANG to be beheaded on July 28, and thus reduced to silence the pro-

If we assume that all these data are authentic, the deduction drawn from them would be that the Empress Dowager countenanced, if she did not incite, the original attack upon the legations, but that, after the capture of Tientsin, she wavered, and was not unwilling to see the consequences of the crime averted by the pro-foreign party. To what extent, if at all, she countenanced the second reaction effected by Li Ting Hang and exemplified in the murder of two pro-foreign Ministers, cannot be determined from the evidence as yet at hand. We do know, however, that, at the hour when we write, the Tsung-li-Yamen, the acts of which are, no doubt, dictated by the majority of its members, has refused to grant the request of our State Department that it might communi cate in cipher with Mr. Congen at Pekin. It will be remembered that Secretary HAY

foreign faction in the Tsung-li-Yamen.

informed LI HUNG CHANG, through whom the request was transmitted, that a refusal would be considered by us an "unfriendly act." a phrase which, in the diplomatic vocabulary, is equivalent to casus belli.

#### A Consequence of Underhand Support of Bryan.

Even if the "educated," the "influential classes of the North" are now as generally disposed to wink at violent and unconstitutional disfranchisement at the South as the Evening Post says they are, for the reason that they want to imitate it on their own be likely to undergo a very complete change if that method of getting rid of a political opposition should actually be extended to

the North. Suppose the disfranchising, instead of being by the "educated" and "influential classes," should be of those classes? Sunpose Bryanism, imitating the Southern method, should proceed to disfranchise the 'Money Power" BRYAN talks about, as a pernicious political influence? Suppose that-on the theory of the Evening Pos that even the most grossly unconstitutional disfranchisement at the South " has nothing to fear from outside interference" with 'grandfather clauses,'" "tissue ballots ' or "falsitles of any kind at the polls "-it should proceed to use like means to destroy the influence of "the educated," "the influential classes of the North" by excluding them from the franchise?

If the one can be done by trampling or the Constitution and by Red-Shirt terrorism without provoking objection from them why may not the other be done in spite of cries of protest from the Evening Pos when its own ox is gored? The "educated classes" and the "influential classes of the North," within its meaning, comprise only a small minority of the citizens, and their disfranchisement, accordingly, could be accomplished by the remainder of the electorate simply by the use of the violent means inferentially justified by that paper in North Carolina Instead of being "influential" they would then be reduced to political ciphers.

Of course that would be revolution, and the methods used would be those of war; but it would be no more revolution and no more war than were the means by which disfranchisement was accomplished in North Carolina last Thursday. With an election law like that adopted for manipulating and miscounting votes in that State. and with the assistance of "Red Shirts." that is, by warlike measures, disfranchise ment might be accomplished in New York.

The Evening Post thus encourages and justifies the Southern "falsities of any kind at the polls," because they were perpetrated by its fellow supporters of BRYAN. Working for his election by underhand means-the only means it darer to use, for its existence is dependent on Chih-li, if successful, will have the effect of the support of the financial and commer cial community upon whose interests it is laboring to bring disaster-it is naturally tolerant of corrupt and violent methods used by its political allies for the same purpose. But the lesson it and they are teaching may yet be learned and used to their

own undoing. Any assault on the integrity of the suffrage is, of course, an assault on the principle which is at the foundation of this Republic; on the basis of its representative government. If, then, these classes the Evening Post assumes to represent are really "influential," they are using their influence very dangerously in giving consent and approbation to such an assault. They are consenting to social war and anarchy in order to restrict the suffrage. That paper itself is so much alarmed about "imperialism" and "militarism" that it is surreptitiously supporting BRYAN. It draws doleful pictures likening our present political tendencies to those which brought about the downfall of the Roman Republic; yet it is

itself encouraging the only developmen which really threatens such a catastrophe. If the American people shall ever become as indifferent to the honesty and purity of the franchise as the Evening Post now is, the downfall of our republican institutions will be at hand. The Red Shirts of North Carolina are of the essence of " militarism," in being a force armed to accomplish political ends, and toleration of their methods is toleration of "militarism." How ong would it be before anarchy succeeded and the imperial "Man on Horseback" put in an appearance to save society if unconstitutional disfranchisement by such means

became fashionable. The most dangerous, the most ruinous attack upon the Republic in all its history would be a violent assault on the integrity of the franchise and the purity of the ballot justified and welcomed by the really "educated" and "influential classes" as this Southern violence is now inferentially welcomed by the newspaper which is giving underhand support to BRYAN.

Expansion and the Adamses. If the inmost sanctuary of the Ego of the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Lincoln, Mass., could speak, probably it would disclose that his one regret in life is that he was not born plain SMITH or JONES. He is a man of sense and shrewdness and wide information. He was a good soldier. He has plenty of humor when not in the tan-Tientsin, by the pro-foreign party in the trums. He has administrative capacity and a talent for public life. He is a good alashing writer and speaker. But he drags the weight of a name. He feels that it is his duty or sentence as a member of the Adams family to avoid popularity and to be as uncompromising, dissatisfied and original as possible.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has written to the Evening Post a letter which will give little comfort to the anti-imperialists. He merly Governor of Shantung and a is for McKinier and a Democratic House, deadly enemy of Christians. It was he, we the latter for the purpose of keeping the are now told, who, against the protest of Administration "under the fire of a severe and constant criticism." That the Administration is reasonably sure of getting from Mr. ADAMS, and the election of an opposi tion House is unnecessary.

Mr. ADAMS, as is his habit, pricks a few of the cant bubbles of the anti-imperialists He finds "imperialism" a "most obnoxious because very deceptive word." He regards the "stable Government" proposition as the Southern expansionists regard it, as practically synonymous with annexation:

"I wholly fail to see any advantage, so far as 'Im perialism' is concerned, in the possible election of BRYAN. In fact, I am unable to detect any necessary, or indeed essential, difference between the position of Mr. BRYAN on 'imperialism' and that of Mr. McKinkey. Both favor 'expansion.' Beyond this the ocratic contention, as I understand it, is that our dependencies should be retained in their present post tion until the people thereof are qualified for self-government and should then be liberated under certain restrictions and conditions, constituting what is, in fact, a protectorate. It is not at once apparent how the position taken by Mr. MCKINLEY differs from this, except as sombre black differs from darkest brown No one can for a moment suppose that the people of the Philippines, for instance, can be elevated to Tammany ideals of 'self-government' within one or a dozen Presidential terms; or that North Carolina 'superior race 'theories could be satisfactorily devel oped in any lesser time. If any person does so sup pose, the judgment of that person could hardly have been formed in the school of experience.

He jeers most unkindly at the soft innocents who wish to nestle in the bosom of Bryanism:

"There is a Scriptural adage in regard to the futility of endeavoring to gather figs from thistles; and when I see certain of my anti-imperialist friends cing forth, basket on arm, to that Kansas City wilderness of thistles, confident that they are going to come home, after March next, with an fas ortment of reform figs at once fine, full and flavor ous. I confess my sense of surprise at their credulity political picnic. Since when has the corrupt tree eased to bring forth evil fruit?"

It is hopeless to try to classify Mr. ADAMS. but we are almost sure that we have been wrong in describing him as an anti-expansionist. He would like to be one, for expansion is popular, but he cannot give up common sense. He is an ADAMS. And he scorns to agree entirely with anybody else. The Erving Winslow coterie must look upon him as a lost soul.

Surrender of the Garbage Squadron.

After a decidedly savage resistance of more than twenty years' duration, the garbage men have at last capitulated to the united forces of the fishermen, the hotel men and the newspaper men. Yesterday the dumping nuisance closed its long and unsavory career. The scows are out of commission.

When it is remembered that each scow carried about seven hundred tons of garbage; that about fifteen of them went out every week through the bay to the adjacent dumping grounds, or at least in that direction, and that the custom was to tow them out on the ebb tide in time to reach their legal or illegal unloading spots on the young flood, a faint idea of the damage done in the past by this pernicious system may be imagined.

But there is no use now in crying over dumped garbage. The present Street Commissioner has put an end to the nuisance and there is a prospect in the future of clean water in the bay and at the bathing resorts, of protection for the channels, of improvement in the oyster beds, and, probably, of the regeneration of the old-time fishing grounds.

All this is an unexpected piece of good luck for hosts of New Yorkers, and it is, to some extent at least, a victory for the press. THE SUN long ago was the first newspaper to train its guns upon the scows. The others soon followed its example, and, now that the victory is won, cheers and congratulations are in order.

While preparations are progressing actively for the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in May, 1901, its rival to the title of Queen City, Cincinnati, is not idle, and is endeavoring to forestall some of the triumphs of Buffalo by a fall festival of its own to begin on Sept 19. The declared object of the Cincinnati affair is "to wake up the old spirit of city pride and push, and to show to the balance of the surrounding country that Cincinnati is the Prince of Entertainers." There are to be a floral hall, a power hall and industrial exhibition on grounds extending along both banks of the Rhine," as the local canal to Toledo is called. There is to be a street pageant also, with a \$1,000 prize for the best float, a flower parade with two hundred carriages and with a Harvest Queen, who is to be met at the Ohio River and escorted to the reviewing stand at Fountain Square, where she and her court will review the parade. Afterward the Queen will go to Music Hall, where she will open the festival with appropriate ceremonies, musical, athletic and

Cincinnati, since changed economic conditions deprived it of its former distinction as the chief city of the Ohio River steamboat trade and as the headquarters of the pork-packing interest of the West, has distributed its energies through many business channels and in diversity of interests has retained a high rank among American cities. Its chief industries include distilleries, for the supply of which it has a large

tributary territory, tobacco factories, wagon and cooperage works, brewing, lead pottery and carriage making, and each local industry is to be represented at the exhibition. As an aid to the success of the festival, al! Cincinnatians have been invited to join the Fall Festival Association (there being neither dues nor fees) and wear a Festival button which Buffalo will hesi-

The news is published that "Lieut. JARVIS at Nome was heard from by the Freasury Department to-day in a telegram indicating that the smallpox epidemic there was under control." Lieut. JARVIS is a First Lieutenant in the United States Revenue Cutter Service, and commands the steamer Bear. He planned and led the expedition in 1897-98 to relieve the whalers imprisoned by the ice at Point Barrow, and since that time has been command of the Bear almost continuously When he sends word that the smallpox is abating it may be taken as a fact that it is. Lieut. JARVIS is one of the many good men in the Revenue Cutter Service.

It is a pity that old blatherskite GODKIN, retired from the New York Evening Post for approaching paresis, cannot be confined in an asylum, where his utterances would be understood at their true value.—Boston Times.

Mr. E. I. GODKIN at this time is not a subject for harsh criticism, but for sympathy and forbearance.

One Topp, a Kansas Populist, wrote "Topp's Book," wherein he painted the innumerable woes brought upon the farmer by the gold standard. The book is now used at Republican meetings in Kansas and a specimen of its gloomy prophecies never fails to move the farmers in the audience to inextinguishable laughter. BRYAN's "First Battle" would be an equal mover of derision. The contrast between the facts and the Colonel's predictions is tre-

A Texas Populist journal, the Cleburne Watchman, is not frightened by the Democratic tom toms and fire crackers against imperialism There is no man in the country who is well informed." it says "who believes for a momen that there is anybody who favors an imperial Government." It seems to be the Democratic theory that the people are particularly ill informed and ready to swallow the most groesque absurdities.

### OLD TIME POLITICS.

The Rally at the Bonfire and Individual Election eering Joint Debates and Rope Contests.

"Your system of running a political cam paign is as methodical as that of a bank," said post-meridian man at Republican headquarters, after he had had the plans explained to him. "Like most everything else political campaigning has changed." he continued "Of course, in a city like New York you have to do things different from that which we fol lowed in my town of 10,000, some thirty year ago. We always had the rally. I haven' heard that word since I have been in New York But unless we used the word in my politica experience there was no meeting.

"I don't know your plan of getting voters of course that is left to the ward organizations I suppose. And I notice that you hire speakers except the big ones. I am not criticising our method. But when I was the Mark Hanna of my town in political times we never though of hiring speakers. Occasionally, when one of the big guns of the State came in to speak. we paid his expenses at the hotel and if he liked his toddy it didn't cost him a cent for all he wanted.

"But the home speakers were the candidates for the various offices. They made the round in one night once a week, and in the last week of the campaign the rounds were made every night. Some of the candidates would be s one place, some at another, and in this way each place was kept supplied with oratory. "The meetings usually took place out of

doors, if the weather permitted. This saved hall rent, and gave the boys an opportunit of building bonfires. The hustings were usually made in a saloon the proprieter of which, a now, was supposed to be a power.

"The first quota of speakers showed up early in the evening, in one vehicle, and the speaking began. While the first orator was haranguing the populace in his own behalf, the other candidates were laboring with the constituents around the corner, sometimes in the saloon, each for himself. By the time each had made his speech, another contingent of orators arrived

aching the content and the sandah is speech, another contingent of orators arrived and the first contingent would roll away in their vehicle, usually an omnibus, to speak elsewhere. It was a curious thing that in those good old days there were voters who required frequent conversions. Some who had been convinced by the first lot of speakers required more persuasion by the second lot, and still more by the third.

"There was only one band of music, but the leader divided it when both parties had meetings the same night, which frequently happened. The giee club and the torchlight were unknown with us then. I understand you don't have much in thig line in this city in a Presidential year. We seldom had a parade. The rally did away with that. The rally mean the bonfire and real, sure-enough-votegetting, in the manner I just mentioned.

"I have seen during a rally a candidate for Congress waiting for a candidate for Justice of the Peace to get through with his voter so he could have a chance at him. Talk at the rally was for the crowd, but the electioneering was an individual affair, and the candidate who failed to mix before or after the speaking, ran behind on election day in the precinct where the rally was held.

"But the big rallies were those at which candidates for Governor, or United States Senator, or Congress met somewhere in a grove, or in the court house,or the court house yard. This was the joint debate. Maybe I am a little late, but I always believed the joint debate was the place to convince a man who was on the fence.

This was the joint debate. Maybe I am a little late, but I always believed the joint debate was the place to convince a man who was on the fence.

"The joint debate usually turned out to be bretty hot stuff," as you say in this day. When the talk was over the leaders got a long rope and the crowd was called upon to take sides. The rope was the dividing line, but it often resulted in a free fight. One side would get possession of the rope and throw it over and then lay to, and pull as many from the other side as they could. The fellows who were thus roped in became angry and a free knockdown wound up the debate.

"I saw one of these debates close in that way once where one of the speakers was a United States Senator and the other was the candidate for Governor. In the rope contest both speakers took a hand, and I remember that the United States Senator straddled the rope and was pretty roughly handled before his constituents extricated him. I have seen 2,000 men on a side in one of these rope contests following a debate. I do not suppose such a meeting would be a very dignified performance in New York, but I want to tell you they made votes in my time."

"America" and "God Save the Queen." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Kindly allow me to correct an error in two of your corre pondents' letters appearing in your issue of the

soth ult. In quoting our national anthem they convey th idea that the hopes of the nation are fixed on the Queen, which is not intended to be conveyed in the particular verse mentioned. That verse is a prayer to God, and the last line but one expresses the thought that our hopes are fixed on Him, and may it ever be so, both with England and America. The correct form of the verse is as follows:

"O. Lord, our God. arise; Seatter her enemies. And make them fail: Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks; On Thee our hones we fix; God save us all."

I think also that the British anthem expresses oyalty and patriotism, at least we take it so, any then we pray for our Queen we pray for our nation is her friends are our friends and her enemies our members. It is only a matter of focussing the patriot services of the property of the p AN ENGLISHMAN

# Small Business Man Prosperous.

From the Chicago Hide and Leather I met a cheery faced man last week. He used to ve in Chicago, but a few years ago moved to one of the many bright, bustling little cities which abound in the West, to carve a career for himself. He was what might be called a small business man. That is to say, he had much less capital than brains, perse verance, energy and ambition.

According to some present-day political pessimists he ought to have been crowded to the wall-a victim of trusts and monopoly. He would then have joined the howling gang who find it more profitable o wail than work.

The cheery hustler, however, who has managed to ccumulate a small fortune, put his case before me in a few words: "My product was hand-made harness and with a few good operatives, my partner and made a bold start. We got our share of business and are still working away. The future has no terror

## THE CRINESE SITUATION.

The situation in Pekin, which was tem leared by the receipt of the letters and depatches from those legations which were able o get messages through to Tientsin and Shanghai is again becoming obscure The reactionary faction at the capital, allied with the revolutionary element appears to be entirely in control here and the moderate and progressive men have either been killed or are in danger of their lives. There is, therefore, nothing surprising in the reports that Li Hung Chang, he Taotal Sheng of Shanghai, and others decline to place themselves in their power by obeying summonses to Pekin, or tacitly place themselves under the protection some foreign Power. The policy of dealing with Li Hung Chang as a medium of intercourse with Pekin gives him the best possible excuse for not continuing his fourney there and at the same time secure the presence of a man of indisputable authority at an accessible point, to represent China in the event of affairs at Pekin taking a turn unfavor-

able to the throne and the party in control

The advance of the allies which has now be gun will, however, soon render Li Hung Chang's ervices as a buffer between the Powers and Pekin superfluous, unless he sees fit to obey the all he has received and appear at Pekin to take part in the negotiations that will follow the occupation of the capital or its environs. The report of fighting at Pei-tsang, though unoffiial, is no doubt correct; also that the Chinese have been driven from the mud flats of the locality where they appear to have made a good defence behind skilfully constructed inrenchments. The allies are said to have had 16,000 men, mostly Japanese and Russians, employed, and the Chinese are believed to have been about 10,000 strong: but this is obviously mere guesswork. The next fighting will probably be at Yang-tsun with a heavier force in a better position. From there, after having disposed of the Chinese, it would appear that the Intention of the alies is to march on Pekin by the road along the Peiho to Tung-chow, and not by the railway. That question will, however, be settled in a few days. Meantime the Chine e are reported to be concentrating an army at Pao-ting, eighty miles southwest of Pekin, and a force is said to be collecting comewhere south of Tientsin with the avowed object of attacking the communications of the allies at some point between Taku and Pekin.

The reports from the Yangtse, if they are to be relied on, make it quite clear that the British are preparing for action of some kind on that river, otherwise there would be no reason for the calling in all British officials and subjects from up the country. The first step is seen in the intention to place a garrison of 3,000 British troops, probably some of the native regiments from India, at Shanghai. Other Governments are calling in their Consuls and subjects from Chungking and other places. In Manchuria the Russians are gradually overcoming the Chinese movement, and Aigun opposite Blagovestchensk is reported to be in flames. At another point a body of Chinese was defeated with considerable loss, and minor successes are reported from the Liao-tung Peninsula. A curious statement has appeared in some of the French papers that all the plans for a campaign on the northern frontier of the French Indo-Chinese possessions has been abstracted from the military headquarters in Tonquin, and that no success had attended the efforts to trace them

The resolve of the Department of State comnunicated to Pekin through Li Hung Chang not to enter into negotiations of any kind with the Chinese Government until unrestricted interourse with our Minister at Pekin is permitted was the only course to take in the circumstances; and in the interest of a peaceful solution of the crisis, the Chinese should be glad of the opportunity to accede to our demand without delay.

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It would seem that the reports from Pretoris that the Boer war was nearly over have been too optimistic. The picture given by THE SUN correspondent there of the activity of the Transvasiers rather points in the contrary direction. Springs, an important source of the coal supply for the Rand mines and Johannesburg, has been reoccupied by them, the British garrison having been withdrawn for service elsewhere. The bush veldt south of Johannesburg is said to be infested with small Boer patrols and trains between there and Krügersdorp are being fired on, although there are strong British forces stationed in both places. In Johannesburg itself there is apprenension of trouble, and a number persons believed to be conspiring against the British were deported some short time ago. Gen. Ian Hamilton, who is operating northwest of Pretoria, appears unable to bring the Boers to a stand, as they keen melting away before him as he advances, with the certainty of returning close on his tracks whenever he finds it necessary to fall back East of Middelburg toward Machadodorp the British scouts find few Boers, but at the latter place they are reported in force holding strong

positions It is only at Reitzburg, where Gen. Kitchene has taken charge of the operations against Gen. De Wet, that matters seem for the moment somewhat favorable for the British. It will be a serious loss for the Free Staters should their two most important men, Gen. De Wet and President Steyn, be captured. There would then remain only Commandant Olivier with the few commandos west of the Drakensberg Mountains to sustain the struggle against hugely superior force. The guerrilla band that are at present operating against the railway north of Kroonstad with considerable success, must have their career cut short so soon as the force now surrounding Gen. De Wet is set free by his capture or surrender.

All the reports coming out of the Transvaa represent the British forces as in a wretched condition for want of rest, proper clothing, and sufficient food of good quality.

# Maharajah of Gwaltor's Hospital Ship.

From the Lancet. In the House of Commons on the night of July 23 Lord George Hamilton said that he was able to inform the House that his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalfor had offered to equip fully a hospital ship for China at the expense of 20 lakes of rupees This princely offer was made by the Maharajah on behalf of himself, his mother and his wife, in testimony of heir loyalty to the Queen-Empress. This statement was naturally received with loud cheers. At the present exchange 20 lakhs of rupees represents, we suppose, something between \$120,000 and \$130,000 a gift which is indeed worthy the tradition of Oriental nunificence. The century is closing amid stress and trouble of every kind, but never perhaps before have the various items composing the British Empire been so united in their loyalty to the Sovereign.

#### The Red Cross in China. From the Medical Record.

A phase of the trouble in China which may prove to be of great importance is the fact that the Gov of that country is not a party to the Geneva Red Cross Convention, by which the signatory Power bound themselves in time of war to respect the Red Cross, and to treat surgeons and nurses belonging to the armies of the enemy as non-combatants. It is thought possible that this fact may deter the War Department from permitting any of the women nurses who are being sent to the Far East from landing in China for duty there. There are nineteen female nurses on the transport Grant with Gen. Chaffee, and five on the Sumner, which sailed from San Francisc two weeks ago.

# Genius a Nervous Disease.

From the London Spectator. Mr. Treves, the great surgeon, in his lecture to medical students at the opening of the new club cooms in the London Hospital, is reported to have said that "genius, he took it, was some form of neurosis, an untabulated nervous disease. The few persons of genius he had known had been exceedingly imposaible persons, and if there was one profession where gentus was out of place it was the medical profession. The thing which in that stood above all else was hard work, and one very peculiar faculty, that of close observation."

## GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION. The Real Danger to Justice and Civil Liberty

in This Country. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ndent, in a recent communipatriotic correspon cation to THE SUN, tells the readers of your valuable paper that I am "ill informed" about the 'God-in-the-Constitution' movement. Now, the one, and only one, question under discussion is: Was there an attempt by Senator Frye and Representative Morse to have a Constitutional recognition of the Church? Your learned and patriotic correspondent asserted that they did make such an attempt. On the other hand, I being "ill informed" about the matter, maintain that no such measure was ever introduced into Congress by those distinguished gentlemen. though I have not held that there was no attempt to have, by legislative enactment, a recognition by the Federal Constitution of the "Almighty God" and the "Bible" as supreme authority in civil affairs, as your learned and much respected correspondent, E. M. McDonald,

I confess that I am "ill informed" in many branches of learning. I don't know it all, as I am not omniscient. Nor do I know nor can I conceive how Mr. McDonald or Dr. Wyman car construe the Church as meaning "Jesus Christ and the Bible." The Church, in its visible aspect, is a human organization composed of voluntary believers in the same opinions or principles and acknowledging the same ecclesiastical authority. The Bible is the sacred and infallible record of God's dealing with man. It is a mere book which tells about the attributes of the Almighty God and gives a brief synopsi of the personal history of Jesus Christ, and Jesus Christ or the Almighty God are Beings separate and apart from both the Bible and the voluntary human organization of the visible

As to the hearing that occurred before the Judiciary Committee of the House on March 11 1896, it is irrelevant to the question under discussion, that being Was it the "Almighty God" or the Church that "Constitutional tinkers' tried to have the Constitution recognize? The Senate Congressional Record, on page 1,874, says that on Jan. 25, 1894. Senator Frye introduced, by request of the officers of the National Reform Association, a proposed amendment to the Preamble of the Constitution, the exact wording of which is as follows:

We, the people of the United States, devoutly ac knowledge the supreme authority and just governnent of the Almighty God in all the affairs of mer and nations; grateful to Him for our civil and religous liberty, and encouraged by the assurance of His Word, to invoke His guidance as a Christian nation according to His appointed way through Jesus

Now the word "Church," as I have contended loes not appear in the proposed amendment as the official records show. Hence, your patriotic correspondent is mistaken and your ther correspondent, E. M. McDonald, ditto Nor is it clear to an intelligent mind how the recognition of the "Almighty God" would precipitate "the destruction of religious liberty in our land" since the proposed amendment would not abrogate any sections of that instrument, To do as "Patriot" asserts, a section of the Constitution which says: "Congress shall nake no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the full exercise thereof," would have to be repealed, and that repeal ratified by two-thirds of the States. If the roposed amendment did not abrogate a single lota of the Constitution, wherein would there be an abridgement of religious liberty? Nor would any one become liable to arrest, fine or imrisonment if the proposed amendment were adopted. Such a thing might have occurred in the days of Roger Williams, or during the time when the good people of Salem hanged women because they were thought to be witches. For one to "become liable to arrest fine and imprisonment," presupposes a transgression or disobedience to the civil law of our land. And civil law has to do with one's outward actions only. Religion has to do with moral law, or what a man thinks or believes If there is no civil law that forbids or enjoins men in matters of belief, how, then, unless man does something civilly unlawful, can he be subject to the civil law?

"Patriot" says universal justice, civil and religious liberty were wisely established by men and women who founded our nation and government. Theoretically, it may be so. Have ve such justice now? The originators of the recent Cleveland, St. Louis and New Orleans riots, the instigators of Bryan's Red Shirt Democracy of the Carolinas, the repeated disfranchisement of the Southern black men, and the like are far more dangerous and domore to disregard and destroy respect for law and order than your learned and patriotic correspondent can mention or think about. So, with the Episcopalian brethren, I say: "Here endeth the last

JAMES M. BODDY. Pastor Liberty Street Presbyterian Church. TROY. N. Y., Aug. 4.

# Let Them Look at Home.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The Dea aration of Independence was read at the Kansas City show by the same man who called for "bulleta nstead of ballots" for the negro voters in his part of the Union. Bryan and his tribe are shouting for liberty for the Filipinos, as if the latter were in bondage, yet in their own vineyards at home they are depriving thousands of their fellow citizens of their rights at the ballot box in violation of the Constitu-

I am anxiously waiting for the 6th of November to see Bryan. Tillman and the whole tribe of th "calamity howlers" buried beneath an avalanche of

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.

#### Massage by the Blind. From the Lancet.

The occupations which can be undertaken by th blind with any hope or prospect of being remuner ative and of enabling them to contribute to their own support are unfortunately few in number. Brus naking, mattress making, basket making, bookbind ing, and plane tuning almost complete the list for the less intelligent; tutorial work is occasionally undertaken. There is a restricted field open to those who have sufficient ability to qualify themselves for the ost of organist. We are informed that a small com mittee of gentlemen and ladies who are interested in the welfare of the blind have resolved at some cost to themselves to make an effort which they trust will re ceive the favorable support of the profession to introduce a new industry for those who are so unfortunate as to have lost their sight. It is that of massage, It is said that it has been found by actual experi ence that massage as performed by blind people ca e as efficiently practised as by those who see and that their delicacy of touch and intelligent manipula tion have been fully appreclated by those placed under their care. It is proposed, if funds will allow, that rooms should be taken in some central situation under the control of a matron who should be in communication with a certain number of thoroughly educated blind masseurs and masseuses. To these rooms physicians and surgeons could send their patients. it were preferred, from this centre, as in the case of other nursing establishments, a male or female blind expert could be sent into the country. The blind are clever in making their way about and it is not apprehended that any difficulty will be experienced in enabling them to reach their destinations.

#### Pure Air in Heated Dwelling Rooms. From the Lancet

"When a coal fire is in use for heating and lectric light for lighting an inhabitated room the air is purer than by any of the other plans tried for heating and lighting." Such is, perhaps, the most important conclusion arrived at in an interesting investigation on this subject by Mr. Francis Jone Mr. Jones's investigation has led to other observa tions which are not less in point of interest as bearing apon the question of the healthy conduton of domestic apartments. He finds, for instance, that th air of a roon, however heated and lighted, is purest at the floor, less pure three feet above, and impure at the ceiling, and that when a gas fire is in use for heating and the electric light for lighting the amount of carbon dioxide in the room rises rapidly in the first two or three hours and then remains uniform for three or four hours afterward. When a coal fire is in use and an ordinary gas jet is burning the air of the room is purer than when a gas fire is in use and an ordinary gas jet burning The use of a gas cook- nest of vipers like the Paterson Anarchists is defiing stove with a flue connected with the chimne greatly raises the amount of carbon dioxide in the air of the room. The humidity of the air of the room is much diminished by the use of gas firea.

## "BRITISH HAVE BLUFFED US."

enator Mason Says We Should Fight Rather Than Yield an Inch of Alaskan Territory. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 6.—Senator William Mason, of Illinois, who is now in the Porcupine District studying the international boundary question, declared, when in Skagway few days ago, that the United States should go to war with Great Britain rather than yield an inch in the boundary contention. He also made a violent attack on Secretary Hay. In

he course of his remarks Senator Mason said: "I am not in favor of yielding an inch of what is rightfully American territory to the British. I want every foot of land ten marine leagues from the shore of the mainland in the disputed erritory for the United States, and favor fighting if we do not get it. The British have bluffed us. They have followed the policy of seizing the whole loaf when they expect to get only a slice in the outcome. They are the shrewdest traders and sharpest international dealers in the world. Their methods in this case are nothing new. They asked for more they they expected to get.

"I am a Republican and expect to go on the stump in the East for McKinley and Roosevelt, and am in sympathy with the Cabinet members, with one exception, and that is Secretary of State Hay. He is too much of a Britisher. Pauncefote gives him a dinner and he is won It is flay who is responsible for the Americans osing a strip on the big end of the American territory in this disputed area. He is unfit for anything.

"I object to maintaining a British official (meaning Mr. Hay) at the expense of our Govern-

"Up to 1888, when the contention arose over the boundary, the British printed all their maps showing the boundary to be at the summit of the mountains. Now they would have it run to tidewater. The old Russian boundary ran where we contend it should remain."

#### Shirt Walst Notes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Sunny Croft" and "E. A. C.," the shirt waist champion should be encouraged. Their theories are no idle chatter. I know them

both-fat, tired, moist, uncomfortable looking men who can't play golf or own a country home. Announce their names and to them both I'll send a shirt waist creation of my own and furnish the band to escort them on their first parade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read the articles in THE SUN on the shirt water for men with much interest and was almost persuaded to doff my coat during the hot months. Now I read the enclosed in the Reading Telegram. What is a poor man to do? HENRY VOORHERS RHADING, Pa., Aug. 4.

## The Tailors' View.

From The Haberdasher. Advising or sanctioning the abandonment of the

coat is to give countenance to one of the worst of all bad American habits. To preserve the easthetic and artistic in dress one must leave the units of our outer attire undisturbed. To separate them is to leave a

The man in his shirt sleeves is always the commo and vulgar man. You'll find his kind leaning against the public bars, expectorating in public conveyances, and smoking in forbidden places. We may not discard the coat and preserve the rules of propriety and estheticism in dress. There can be no comparison between the dress of man and woman. A woman's shirt waist is merely a form of bodice, and it is an integral part of the outer dress of woman. A man's shirt is a distinctive garment and is not part of his

Aside from these objections we have the more serious one of appearance. It cannot be "becomingly" carried out. There are not ten men in every thousand so built that they can go without suspenders. And unless the suspenders are to be banished there is no use in talking about abandoning the coat. In no decent society, decent company, or properly conducted hotels or theatres would a man be permitted to appear without his coat. The coatless man must always be what he has always been, a common, vulgar, undisciplined being, who puts personal ideas of comfort above the

# From the Reading Telegram.

Is it a joke-the masculine shirt waist? It must be. Anyway it is tickling femininity all to pieces to think that man, superior man, is actually contemplating a change in his wearing apparel that will plunge him vortex of that awful struggle of keepin the belt line trim, taut and unsagging. Doesn't he know when he is well off? they are whispering. Doesn't he know that for ages dress reformers have lectured and talked and reasoned and scolded to make women abandon the baleful and uncomfortable suspension of clothing from the waist? Doesn't he know that after all is said, a thin and cool shirt, an unlined coat of summer material, and pantaloons fastened up with orderly suspenders make the ideal summer costume for real comfort, decency and health and that woman's way, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, is but a surface imitation of those desirable points?

Does he think that women are as comfortable as they look in their shirt waists? Red-hot pincers would not lead them to confess what pulling and tightening and stiffening and worrying are neces sary to the perfect set of that loose and airy upper garment. Most women are comfortable only when they know that their lines are perfect according to fashionable standards. Breathlessness, backache, prods of whalebones and metal strips; pressure of eather and of stiffened cords all are covered over with a smile if the outer look is all right. Doesn't ne know that women aim primarily at looking cool, not feeling cool? Doesn't he know that a shirt waist will crawl up his back and hang over at the sides and pull most rigid methods are not employed to overcome its perversity? Doesn't he know-but he evidently does not or he would not seek a change. He thinks he is a suffering being, but let him take these tried and true ines to heart on the shirt waist question that it is better to bear the tils we have than fly to those we know not of.

# Honest Money in Maryland.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. BALTIMORE, Aug. 3,-The State of Maryland will east her eight electoral votes for McKinley and Rooserelt. There is practically no doubt on this point mong well-informed observers here. The majority of the Gold Democrats, who delivered the State to McKinley by a plurality of 32,232 in 1896, are just as resolutely resolved as they were then that the gold standard shall be maintained and are just as eager to atrike a blow at free silver wherever it shows its head. Undoubtedly a small proportion of the Democrats who rolled up the big McKinley majority in 1896 will go back to the Democratic organization, but they canot wipe out the whole of that majority, and apparently not half of it.

# The Chinese Troubles and German Trade.

From the Deutscher Occonomist. The effect of the Chinese crisis on trade shows itself dready. The needle makers in the district of the hambers of commerce in Aix-la-Chapelle and Tser ohn, who did a large export to Pekin, are first to uffer; some have closed their workshops. Trade in small fron manufactures (tools), unfavorable for some ime, is also depleted. But the chief manufactures in the fron trade will also suffer. Much disturbance is caused in the textile trades. In the districts of Bocholt and Munich-Gladbach hundreds of hands have been dismissed.

#### Shark-Eating Shark of Kinsale. From the Cork Constitution.

The other morning when the fishermen from Kinsale were hauling their nets they found an enormous blue shark entangled, measuring 10 feet 3 inches long, having three rows of formidable teeth. On dissection its stomach was found to contain three blue sharks, each 4 feet long. One was partly digested, another was cut clean in two and the third was swallowed whole.

# A Friend in Need.

From Brooklyn Life. About half an hour had been expended by the bashful young man in a series of advances and retreats, and little Johnny's cramped position behind the sofa

was becoming somewhat painful. "I wish I dared - " the young man commenced on a new attack, when the couple were electrified by an impatient exclamation behind them: "Aw, make a break! She's dead easy!"

# Anarchists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When a nitely located ought it not to be removed? The easiest way would seem to be to deport its members and return them to the place whence they came. PLAINFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.